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Utah LABOR MARKET REPORT

JANUARY 1988 published February 1988

- Utah's unemployment rate registered 5.8 percent -- one-tenth of a point higher than the revised December 1987 figure.
- The slight increase in Utah unemployment does not seem to signify a pivotal change in the trend of declining joblessness.
- Utah's economy grew by 7,100 nonfarm jobs between January 1987 and January 1988 for a 1.1 percent increase.
- The January-to-January increase in employment represents about a 500 job rise in the year-over growth of November and December.
- The service industry remains the engine behind Utah job expansion with a 8,500 job, 6 percent year-to-year increase in January.

WHAT TIDINGS FOR A NEW YEAR?

Did Utah start off the new year with an economic bang? Hardly. In fact, January was basically "more of the same." Joblessness in the State did rise, deviating from the declining or "no change" pattern of the past several months. At 5.8 percent, the January rate is up only slightly (one-tenth of a point) from the revised December 1987 figure. However, although joblessness edged up, the January rate does not seem to mark a significant departure from the recent trend toward lower unemployment.

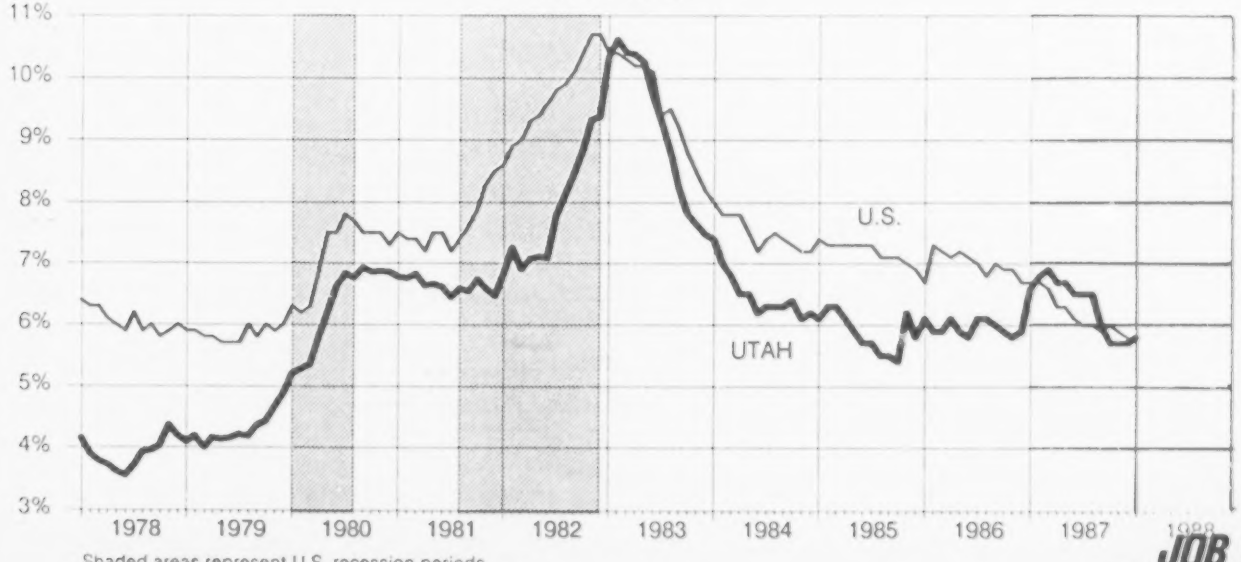
In this issue:

- U.S. Consumer Price Index, By Month, 1967 to 1987.
- ACCRA Cost of Living Comparisons, Third Quarter 1987
- Feature: The Next Millennium--Utah Workforce 2000.

UNEMPLOYMENT RATES

UTAH AND UNITED STATES

1978 - 1988



Shaded areas represent U.S. recession periods.
SOURCE: Utah Department of Employment Security

UTAH DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT SECURITY — JOB SERVICE

Rather, joblessness appears to be leveling off – after falling quite dramatically during most of 1987.

NECK-AND-NECK WITH THE NATION

Approximately 45,000 Utahns were unemployed in January – a drop of nearly 12 percent in comparison to January 1987. In addition, Utah's current jobless figure falls eight-tenths of a point below the January rate for a year ago. After registering abnormally above the national average for several months, Utah unemployment is currently running neck-and-neck with the U.S. rate. However, please note – Utah's labor force grew a marginal 0.1 percent between January 1987 and January 1988. In other words, low growth in employment indicates Utah's labor market is not quite as healthy as its relatively low unemployment rate suggests.

JOB GROWTH STILL SLOW

In fact, Utah started 1988 with 632,400 nonagricultural jobs – up only 1.1 percent from a year ago. That increase translates into a net addition of 7,100 new jobs over the January 1987 to January 1988 time period. Utah job creation remains slow in historical terms. Still, the January 1988 year-to-year increase registered above the year-over figures for December 1987 and November 1987 – 6,700 and 6,500 jobs respectively. Fortunately, rebounds in mining and manufacturing coupled with strong service industry growth kept the Utah labor market afloat. Construction and federal/state government lost jobs – a similar pattern to months past. Trade employment remained static in comparison to last year – no deterioration – but no increase either. The remaining industries exhibited marginal growth.

MANUFACTURING STILL ON THE REBOUND

The "return to growth" in durable goods manufacturing employment persists as the most promising sign for the Utah economy. Since January of 1987, Utah has added 1,900 new nondurable goods jobs – up a moderate 3 percent. Primary metals and transportation equipment manufacturing (the space/defense industry) were the principal job gaining players. In addition, nondurable goods generated a 1,400 net job gain for a significant 5 percent year-over increase.

THE SERVICES ENGINE

The only industry to generate more jobs than manufacturing was services – the engine behind job creation during the past year. Employment in this sector is up 8,500 positions for a vigorous 6 percent increase. Business and medical health services provided most of the growth – 4,400 and 2,900 positions respectively. In fact, business services produced a 9 percent year-over increase.

OTHER GAINS

Mining, transportation/communication/utilities, and finance/insurance/real estate also yielded net additions to the job market. Mining is up 4 percent on the foundation of copper industry growth – both coal mining and oil/gas extraction employment are down in comparison with January of last year. A strong 9 percent gain in air and motor freight employment pushed transportation/communications/utilities to overcome declines in utilities and railroad employment for a 700 job increase. Finance/insurance/real estate rose almost 2 percent (up 600 jobs). On a year-to-year basis, trade employment remained static in January after showing declines in November and December.

THE LOSERS

Which industries lost jobs in the January 1987 to January 1988 time period? Government employment dropped by 1,300 positions--approximately 1 percent. Federal government positions diminished by 1,100. This decline represents a 5.2 percent drop in federal defense employment. State government employment fell by 900 positions in comparison to January 1987 for a 2.3 percent drop. On the other hand, local government employment increased by 600 school-related positions. The ailing construction industry lost 5,000 jobs between January 1986 and January 1987 for a drop of 20 percent.

ON THE COUNTY SCENE

How did Utah's counties start out 1988? Approximately one-third of Utah's counties experienced double-digit unemployment in January 1988. Of course, current county data is not adjusted for seasonal variations. In other words, part of this "high" unemployment can be attributed to cold weather and other seasonal factors. However, the State unadjusted average registered only 6.5 percent. Utah began 1988 with its unemployment dichotomy between rural and urban counties intact. Not one of the double-digit counties was urban. In fact, Weber County ranked as the only urban county with unemployment above the State average.

AHEAD?

Utah has weathered its own economic storm during the past few years and has been slowly recovering during 1987. Of course, much of Utah's economic future depends on U.S. trends. With the third straight monthly decline in the Department of Commerce's composite index of leading economic indicators, the state of the national economy appears somewhat less assured. However, no economic downturn has been clearly indicated. Still, although Utah unemployment has been falling, it cannot continue to do so unless the State begins to generate jobs at a faster rate.

Lecia Parks, Labor Market Economist

UNITED STATES CONSUMER PRICE INDEX — ALL ITEMS
1967 = 100

Year	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	Annual Average	% Change from Prior Year
1967	98.6	98.7	98.9	99.1	99.4	99.7	100.2	100.5	100.7	101.0	101.3	101.6	100.0	2.8
1968	102.0	102.3	102.8	103.1	103.4	104.0	104.5	104.8	105.1	105.7	106.1	106.4	104.2	4.2
1969	106.7	107.1	108.0	108.7	109.0	109.7	110.2	110.7	111.2	111.6	112.2	112.9	109.8	5.4
1970	113.3	113.9	114.5	115.2	115.7	116.3	116.7	116.9	117.5	118.1	118.5	119.1	116.3	6.0
1971	119.2	119.4	119.8	120.2	120.8	121.5	121.8	122.1	122.2	122.4	122.6	123.1	121.3	4.3
1972	123.2	123.8	124.0	124.3	124.7	125.0	125.5	125.7	126.2	126.6	126.9	127.3	125.3	3.3
1973	127.7	128.6	129.8	130.7	131.5	132.4	132.7	135.1	135.5	136.6	137.6	138.5	133.1	6.2
1974	139.7	141.5	143.1	143.9	145.5	146.9	148.0	149.9	151.7	153.0	154.3	155.4	147.7	11.0
1975	156.1	157.2	157.8	158.6	159.3	160.6	162.3	162.8	163.6	164.6	165.6	166.3	161.2	9.1
1976	166.7	167.1	167.5	168.2	169.2	170.1	171.1	171.9	172.6	173.3	173.8	174.3	170.5	5.8
1977	175.3	177.1	178.2	179.6	180.6	181.8	182.6	183.3	184.0	184.5	185.4	186.1	181.5	6.5
1978	186.9	188.3	189.8	191.3	193.2	195.1								
-U	187.2	188.4	189.8	191.5	193.3	195.3	196.7	197.8	199.3	200.9	202.0	202.9	195.4	7.7
-W	187.1	188.4	189.7	191.4	193.3	195.3	196.7	197.7	199.1	200.7	201.8	202.9	195.3	7.6
1979-U	204.7	207.1	209.1	211.5	214.1	216.6	218.9	221.1	223.4	225.4	227.5	229.9	217.4	11.3
-W	204.7	207.1	209.3	211.8	214.3	216.9	219.4	221.5	223.7	225.6	227.6	230.0	217.7	11.5
1980-U	233.2	236.4	239.8	242.5	244.9	247.6	247.8	249.4	251.7	253.9	256.2	258.4	246.8	13.5
-W	233.3	236.5	239.9	242.6	245.1	247.8	248.0	249.6	251.9	254.1	256.4	258.7	247.0	13.5
1981-U	260.5	263.2	265.1	266.8	269.0	271.3	274.4	276.5	279.3	279.9	280.7	281.5	272.4	10.4
-W	260.7	263.5	265.2	266.8	269.1	271.4	274.6	276.5	279.1	279.7	280.4	281.1	272.3	10.2
1982-U	282.5	283.4	283.1	284.3	287.1	290.6	292.2	292.8	293.3	294.1	293.6	292.4	289.1	6.1
-W	282.1	282.9	282.5	283.7	286.5	290.1	291.8	292.4	292.8	293.6	293.2	292.0	288.6	6.0
1983-U	293.1	293.2	293.4	295.5	297.1	298.1	299.3	300.3	301.8	302.6	303.1	303.5	298.4	3.2
-W	292.1	292.3	293.0	294.9	296.3	297.2	298.2	299.5	300.8	301.3	301.4	301.5	297.4	3.0
1984-U	305.2	306.6	307.3	308.8	309.7	310.7	311.7	313.0	314.5	315.3	315.3	315.5	311.1	4.3
-W	302.7	303.3	303.3	304.1	305.4	306.2	307.5	310.3	312.1	312.2	311.9	312.2	307.6	3.4
1985-U	316.1	317.4	318.8	320.1	321.3	322.3	322.8	323.5	324.5	325.5	326.6	327.4	322.2	3.6
-W	312.6	313.5	315.3	316.7	317.8	318.7	319.1	319.6	320.5	321.3	322.6	323.4	318.4	3.5
1986-U	328.4	327.5	326.0	325.3	326.3	327.9	328.0	328.6	330.2	330.5	330.8	331.1	328.4	1.9
-W	324.3	323.2	321.4	320.4	321.4	323.0	322.9	323.4	324.9	325.0	325.4	325.7	323.4	1.6
1987-U	333.1	334.4	335.9	337.7	338.7	340.1	340.8	342.7	344.4	345.3	345.8	345.7	340.4	3.7
-W	327.7	329.0	330.5	332.3	333.4	334.9	335.6	337.4	339.1	340.0	340.4	340.2	335.0	3.6

-U = CPI for all urban consumers.
-W = CPI for urban wage earners and clerical workers.
Source: Prepared by the Utah Department of Employment Security from tabulations published by Bureau of Labor Statistics, United States Department of Labor.

ACCRA* COMPOSITE COST-OF-LIVING COMPARISONS FOR SELECTED METROPOLITAN AREAS

THIRD QUARTER 1987

Component Index Weights:	100%	17%	22%	11%	13%	7%	30%
City	All Items	Groceries	Housing	Utilities	Transportation	Health Care	Miscellaneous
U.S. Average	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Salt Lake City, Utah	**98.9**	**97.7**	**88.4**	**98.7**	**103.7**	**106.8**	**103.6**
Provo, Utah	**86.4**	**87.4**	**73.3**	**82.6**	**96.1**	**83.8**	**93.4**
Western States							
Phoenix, Arizona	106.3	97.6	110.6	95.9	103.2	128.9	108.0
Los Angeles, California	115.4	97.4	155.7	72.7	108.9	131.5	110.8
San Francisco, California	132.7	105.8	223.9	39.2	130.4	164.4	108.9
Denver, Colorado	102.3	90.5	114.0	91.0	110.9	111.3	98.7
Boise, Idaho	95.2	93.1	99.7	64.8	96.2	102.1	102.1
Billings, Montana	99.6	105.3	94.1	96.6	96.7	99.5	102.9
Las Vegas, Nevada	105.1	97.4	111.7	75.7	104.6	135.5	108.5
Albuquerque, New Mexico	104.1	96.5	116.6	92.0	110.2	109.1	99.9
Seattle, Washington	106.6	109.2	106.0	56.7	115.8	151.3	109.4
Casper, Wyoming	92.0	95.2	71.1	99.8	93.3	99.0	100.5
Other Areas							
Atlanta, Georgia	110.8	97.3	128.3	116.5	100.4	115.6	106.8
Indianapolis, Indiana	97.4	98.9	95.9	97.8	110.9	88.5	93.9
St. Louis, Missouri	97.7	94.6	94.3	108.6	93.5	104.7	98.2
New York, New York	145.8	111.6	223.5	187.4	106.2	140.1	111.5
Houston, Texas	100.4	108.0	79.5	114.9	105.1	100.3	103.9
Highest City	149.2 Boston, MA	137.0 Anchorage, AK	258.0 Boston, MA	187.4 New York, NY	130.4 San Francisco, CA	189.3 Anchorage, AK	127.4 Anchorage, AK
Lowest City	86.4 Provo, UT	85.6 Joplin, MO	70.0 Pueblo, CO	39.2 San Francisco, CA	79.7 Ft. Worth, TX	72.1 Fayetteville, AR	86.4 New London, WI

Note: These indexes give a "reasonably accurate" measurement of intercity cost-of-living differencs. They measure relative price levels in participating cities, as compared with the national average of 100, and are a comparison of prices at a single point in time. They do not measure inflation (price changes through time). Percentage differences between cities should not be considered as exact measures. Spreads of three or fewer index whole numbers in the All Items index do not represent statistically significant differences and may not show which city is more expensive. Differences of more than three whole numbers in the All Items index can be considered to represent actual inter-city differences in costs of consumer goods and services; but the differences should be considered a reasonable indication rather than a precise measure of the extent of difference.

Source: *American Chamber of Commerce Researchers Association.

THE NEXT MILLENNIUM–UTAH WORKFORCE 2000

In less than 15 years, Utah will be facing a new century. The term WORKFORCE 2000 is often blithely used, but just what will the work force of the year 2000 look like? And, who will the workers of the year 2000 be? Forecasting has always been rather risky business—whether you are a weatherman or an economist. George Meany once declared, "Economics is the only profession where a man can have a lifelong reputation as an expert without ever being right."

Fortunately for those involved in defining WORKFORCE 2000, the workers of the year 2000 have already been born. In fact, approximately two-thirds of WORKFORCE 2000 are currently labor force participants. And, the demographic forces that will mold the workplace of the upcoming millennium are now in place.

This article will familiarize you with what Job Service projects Utah's WORKFORCE 2000 will look like—**and** how Utah is expected to differ from he rest of the nation. However, perhaps more important than "the numbers" themselves are the policy implications they suggest. Ahead could be a great opportunity to moderate some of the inequities of the current labor market. Or, the next 15 years could only exacerbate existing difficulties.

POPULATION GROWTH WILL SLOW

Who will make up WORKFORCE 2000? Obviously, the answer to this question is closely tied to the demographic make-up of Utah's population. By the year 2000,

UTAH POPULATION GROWTH WILL OUTPACE THE NATION'S

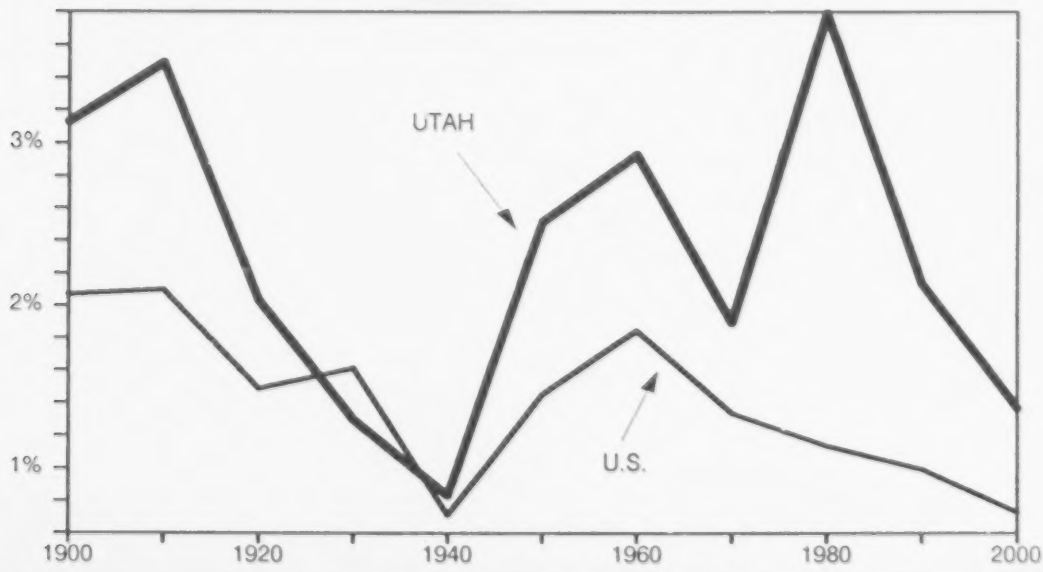


Figure 1. U.S. and Utah Population Growth, 1900 -2000

approximately 2 million individuals should be residing in Utah. That figure represents a 23 percent increase between 1985 and 2000. The projected growth rate for the U.S. is much lower—only 15 percent. While, on the surface, both these gains may appear substantial, they mark the slowest population growth since the 1930s.

Much media space has been given to the declining U.S. youth population. However, Utah will find itself with the largest number of youth (ages 16-24) ever by the year 2000. In percentage terms, Utah's youth in the year 2000 will make up the largest portion of the total population since the 1980 census was taken (17 percent).

The aging of baby boomers will also shape the character of Utah's population. The median age of the population will reach 28 by the year 2000, three years older than at any time in the recorded history of the State. However, that figure will still fall significantly below the national median age of 36 years-old. However, like the rest of the nation, Utah will see substantial increases in the numbers of middle-aged residents. Between 1987 and 2000, for example, the number of Utahns between the ages of 39 and 54 will jump by 70 percent, compared with overall population growth of only 20 percent.

THE IMPACTS. . .

What might be some of the implications of slow population growth? Were the nation's population to increase at the rates of the 60s and 70s, economic growth between now and the year 2000 would probably be much greater. In particular, demand for population-sensitive types of goods (food, housing, etc.) seems likely to fall in upcoming years. However, Utah's relatively faster rate of population growth may place the State in an enviable economic position as population spurs economic growth.

LABOR FORCE EXPANSION WILL ALSO SLOW

But what about Utah's labor force in the year 2000? WORKFORCE 2000 should include over 1 million labor force participants—up one-third from 1986. Differences

THE LABOR FORCE

	1986		2000		1986-2000	
	TOTAL	% BY AGE	TOTAL	% BY AGE	CHANGE	SHARE
TOTAL	**754,000**		**1,006,000**		**252000**	
16-19	71,000	9.4%	105,000	10.4%	34,000	13.5%
20-24	120,000	15.9%	154,000	15.3%	34,000	13.5%
25-34	237,000	31.4%	234,000	23.3%	-3,000	-1.2%
35-44	155,000	20.6%	225,000	22.4%	70,000	27.8%
45-54	95,000	12.6%	184,000	18.3%	89,000	35.3%
55-64	61,000	8.1%	82,000	8.2%	21,000	8.3%
65 +	15,000	2.0%	22,000	2.2%	7,000	2.8%

SOURCE: Utah Department of Employment Security.

Table 1. Utah Labor Force Growth by Age, 1986 - 2000

in age, sex, and ethnic status will generate a labor force substantially different from that of today.

Remarkably, in comparison to the rest of the nation, youth (16-24 years old) will account for approximately the same share of Utah's labor force in 2000 as in 1985. This trend contrasts sharply with the rest of the nation where the youth labor force has already begun to contract.

Just like the population, Utah's labor force should mature by the year 2000. Those workers in the middle-aged group (35-54) will account for approximately 41 percent of Utah's WORKFORCE 2000 compared to only 33 percent in 1985.

THE IMPACTS. . .

Nationally, the projected shortage of youth in WORKFORCE 2000 has gained much attention. In some states, wages in industries typically employing young people have already started to rise. In fact, "fast food" establishments in some areas have already begun dipping into the pool of retirees. This national dearth of youth is projected to spur advances in labor-saving technology and productivity in the years ahead. In addition, this national shortage of youth will most likely provide opportunities for typically disadvantaged workers – minorities, women, older workers, and the disabled.

Utah may be affected indirectly by the youth dearth. Utah's young and well-trained work force will probably prove to be its greatest asset. Companies will likely choose to locate in the State because a youthful and well-educated work force is available. On the other hand, the State may face a youth drain as wages are bid up on jobs outside Utah.

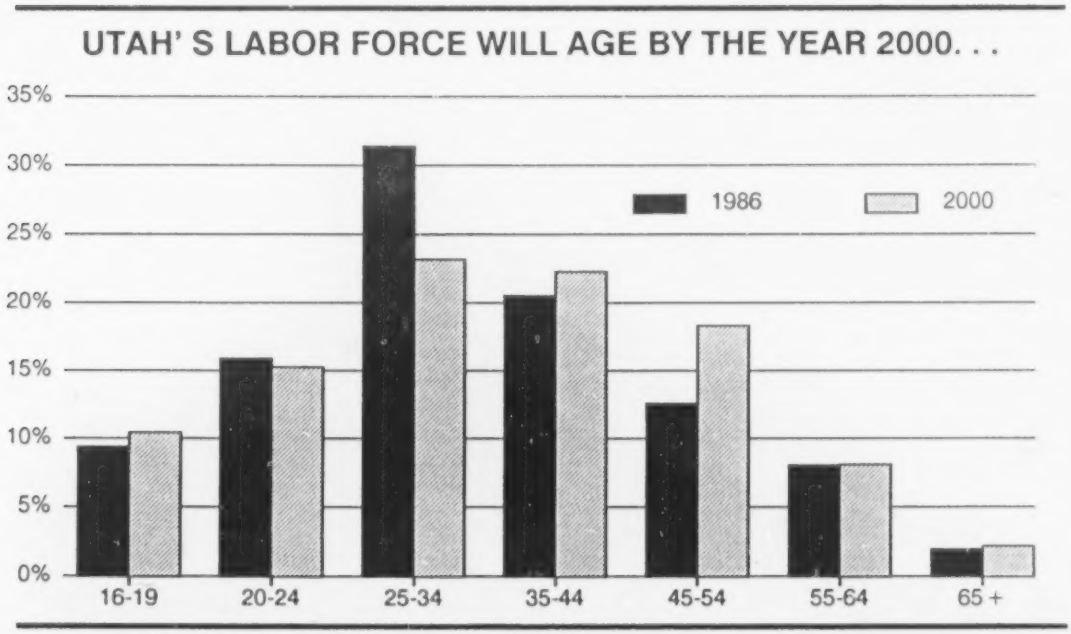


Figure 2. Utah labor Force by Age, 1986 and 2000

What impacts might a more mature labor force bring? An experienced work force would improve productivity. In addition, the economic dependency ratio (the proportion of the population not in the labor force compared to those in the labor force) should drop. Moreover, the savings rate should rise as baby boomers reach middle age—the group which saves the most. A higher national savings rate could lead to lower real interest rates—stimulating investment and improving productivity.

However, a mature labor force could also have some negative effects. An older, more stable work force may adapt poorly to the rapidly changing economy of the year 2000. Many companies with older work forces may find that their aging, higher-paid workers make them uncompetitive. In addition, middle-aged workers may experience a job squeeze.

WOMEN AND THE YEAR 2000

The most striking demographic change of the post-war era must be the movement of women to the workplace. Current trends suggest that Utah women will continue to move into the workplace. But, at what rate? Utah's WORKFORCE 2000 should see a female participation rate of 62 percent. In other words, 62 percent of Utah's female population over the age of 16 will be working or looking for work. This may seem low. After all, current female participation in Utah equals 59 percent. However, given changes in the age distribution of the labor force this rate appears reasonable. Participation is expected to increase for every age group and especially for older females. As young women move into the upper age brackets, they are expected to retain their strong attachment to the labor force. At 61 percent, the national rate of female participation is expected to fall slightly lower than Utah's. Partially as the

Figure 3. Utah Female Participation Rate, 1950 - 2000

result of increased female participation, approximately two-thirds of Utah families will include more than one wage earner by the year 2000.

THE IMPACTS. . .

As more dual-earner families come into being, different types of benefits will probably be demanded from employers. Child care is already becoming a "family" rather than a "woman's issue." Pressures for employer subsidization of day care, a lower age for public school, federal day care for welfare mothers, "cafeteria-style" benefit plans, and tax subsidies for child care are expected to increase. Also, requests for parental and "sick child" leave seem destined to intensify.

In Utah, almost one in three female workers are part-timers. As women increase their labor force participation, demands for job sharing, flexible hours, benefits for part-time work, and so on are likely to increase. Pressures also should mount for reform of tax legislation. Current income and social security taxes penalize two-earner households. Of course, with more dual earner families, WORKFORCE 2000 may lose some of its flexibility.

MINORITIES AND WORKFORCE 2000

Nationally, nonwhites are expected to make up nearly 30 percent of the net additions to the work force between 1985 and 2000. In comparison, Utah minorities should make up less than 11 percent of new labor force growth over the same time period. However, over the next 13 years, Utah's minority population and labor force are expected to increase at a faster rate than the general population. Moreover, by

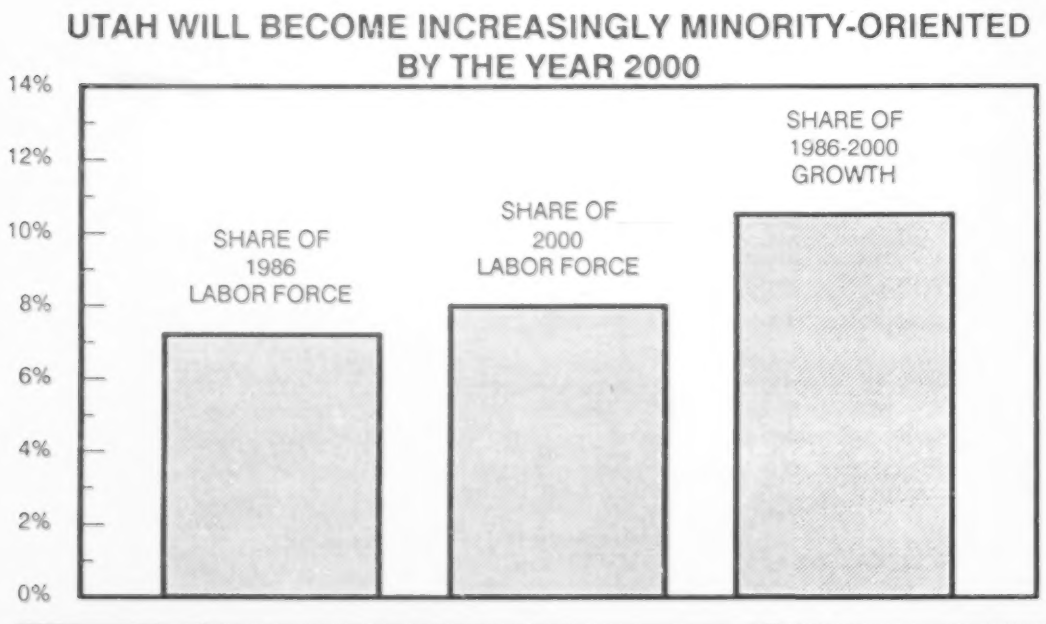


Figure 4. Utah Minority Share of Labor Force

the year 2000, Utah's labor force will be more minority-oriented than at any time in the immediate past.

THE IMPACTS. . .

As Utah's WORKFORCE 2000 is not expected to face a labor shortage, there may be fewer opportunities for the State's minorities than in the rest of the nation. Just like U.S. minorities, Utah nonwhites generally face greater economic problems than the white population. In Utah's WORKFORCE 2000, there should be few economic pressures to advance the status of nonwhites. In fact, due to the higher skill levels required by new WORKFORCE 2000 jobs, the lower educational levels of nonwhites may place minorities farther behind in the employment race. In other words, if policy-makers wish to further integrate minorities into the Utah labor force, specific action will need to be taken. The Utah economy seems unlikely to generate the necessary forces to do so.

THE SHIFT TO SERVICES

Recently, even the mass media has discovered the shift of the U.S. economy from a labor force involved primarily in the production of goods, to one involved primarily in the generation of services. This natural economic phenomenon should continue as Utah and the United States approach WORKFORCE 2000.

The Bureau of Labor Statistics projects that the U.S. economy will add 20.1 million nonagricultural wage and salary jobs by the year 2000. This employment increase (over 19 percent) represents a slowing of growth due largely to slower labor force growth on the national scene. Utah is expected to add more than a quarter of a mil-

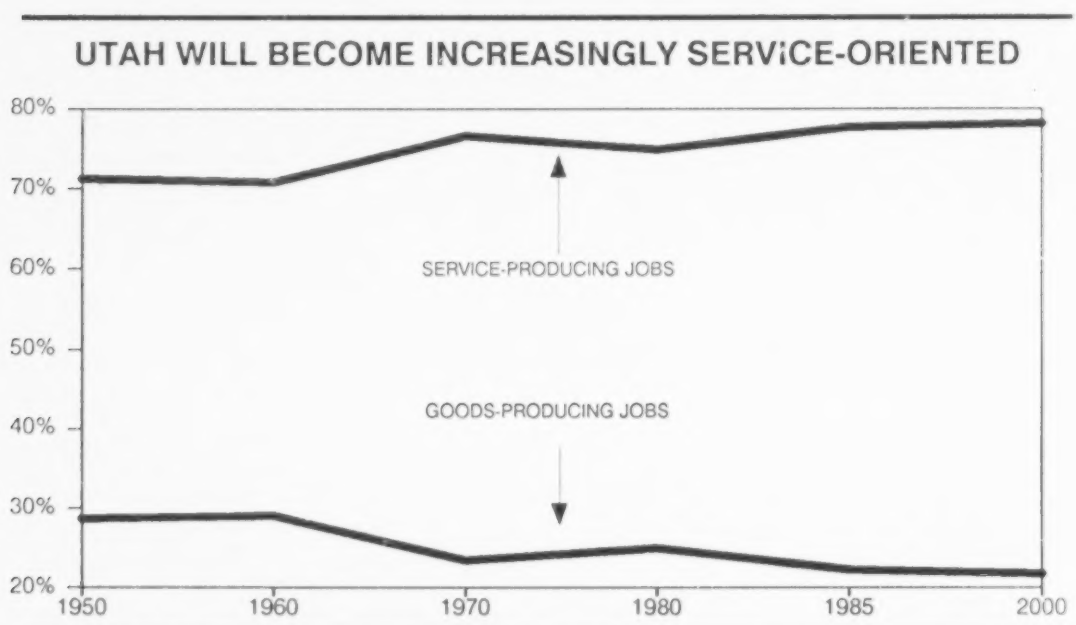


Figure 5. Utah Goods- and Service-Producing Jobs

lion new nonfarm jobs between now and the year 2000. This addition represents a 41 percent increase—twice the national rate. Nationally, goods-producing industries (mining, manufacturing, construction) are expected to show almost no aggregate change. In other words, the remaining service-producing industries are expected to generate nearly all new U.S. employment.

In Utah, the goods-producing sector is expected to account for about 21 percent of total growth and service-producing industries the remaining 80 percent. Still, both the U.S. and Utah economies will become increasingly service-oriented.

TECHNOLOGY

What about the effect of technology on WORKFORCE 2000? Two big questions come to mind in any discussion of technology. Will new technologies create employment? Or, will their application contribute to higher unemployment? The general agreement among economists (if there is such a thing) is that although certain individuals will face costly adjustments, technological advancements are essential if the U.S. is to continue to grow in an international economy.

High tech industries in both the U.S. and Utah are projected to add a significant number of jobs to WORKFORCE 2000. However, they will not be the dominant force behind the economic expansion.

The real impact of technology will be felt in nearly every aspect of how Utahns live and work. It is not the level of employment in high tech industries that is really significant, but how advancements will change each worker's way of life. The very reason manufacturing has been able to produce more with fewer workers stems from the increased productivity afforded by technological advances.

PRODUCTIVITY

After mentioning the positive effects of technology on productivity, it may seem strange to talk about the low productivity growth of the recent past. However, U.S. productivity growth has declined at a fairly steady rate during the 1970s and 1980s. This drop in productivity growth seems to be associated with the shift to services. In fact, while much of the interest in this decline has focused on heavy industry, the real culprit is actually the service-producing sector.

If the U.S. is to increase its productivity and competitiveness in the world economy, the service sector must generate productivity growth. In the past, an abundant labor force has dulled the need for labor-saving techniques in the services industry.

OCCUPATIONS

What will WORKFORCE 2000 be doing? The occupations of and occupational mix of the work force in the year 2000 will undoubtedly follow Utah's structural shift from a goods-producing to a service-producing economy. And, in many cases, the jobs

created between now and the year 2000 will be substantially different from those that exist today. Technicians, service, professional/sales/managerial jobs are expected to show the highest growth. While administrative support and precision/craft/repair categories should be low growth areas.

EDUCATiON

As the Utah economy becomes more technologically advanced, the importance of education, training, and retraining will multiply. Fortunately, Utahns have always maintained high educational standards and levels. Still, Utah seems to face the same sort of paradox as does the rest of the nation: rising levels of educational attainment and declining educational quality. Between now and the year 2000, employment in the broad occupational groups that require the most educational preparation are expected to grow at a faster than average rate. The groups requiring the least educational preparation are expected to grow slowly or decline. In other words, levels of training required in WORKFORCE 2000 will be generally higher than they are today.

Not only will early training be important to the participants of WORKFORCE 2000, but retraining will emerge as an urgent issue. Due to the rapidly changing nature of the economy, training must be a lifelong process for the employee of the year 2000.

IN CONCLUSION

So what will Utah's WORKFORCE and WORKPLACE 2000 look like? Here's a recap. Growth in Utah's population and labor force will slow from the levels of the recent past. Women will continue to enter the workplace, but at reduced rates. Minorities will account for nearly 11 percent of new Utah labor force growth, although currently they represent only 7 percent of the work force.

However, the most striking feature of Utah's WORKFORCE 2000 will be its youth and dynamism. While the country will face a shortage of young labor, Utah's young people will account for approximately the same percent of WORKFORCE 2000 as in 1986. This young, dynamic labor force should give Utah a definite advantage in the year 2000.

Lecia Parks, Labor Market Economist

This article summarizes the publication *The Next Millennium – Utah WORKFORCE 2000*. **Copies available upon request.**

TABLE 1. CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE IN UTAH

	Jan. 1988(f)	Jan. 1987	% Change	Dec. 1987(p)	Dec. 1986	% Change	Nov. 1987(r)	Nov. 1986	% Change
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	**758,900**	758,300	0.1	768,100	763,000	0.7	761,000	757,300	0.5
Employed	**709,300**	701,900	1.1	723,700	717,400	0.9	719,200	714,400	0.7
Unemployed	**49,700**	56,300	—11.7	44,400	45,600	—2.6	41,900	42,800	—2.1
Percent of Labor Force	**6.5**	7.4	—	5.8	6.0	—	5.5	5.7	—
Percent of Labor Force Seasonally Adjusted	**5.8**	6.6	—	5.7	5.9	—	5.7	5.8	—

f = forecast, p = preliminary, r = revised.
Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services. Prepared in conjunction with U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE 2. EMPLOYEES ON NONAGRICULTURAL PAYROLLS, BY INDUSTRY, IN UTAH
(Numbers in Thousands)

	Jan. 1988(f)	Jan. 1987	% Change	Dec. 1987(p)	Dec. 1986	% Change	Nov. 1987(r)	Nov. 1986	% Change
Total	**632.4**	625.3	1.1	651.5	644.8	1.0	650.1	643.6	1.0
Mining	**8.0**	7.7	3.9	8.4	8.1	3.7	8.4	7.8	7.7
Metal Mining	**3.0**	2.4	25.0	3.0	2.4	25.0	3.0	2.2	36.4
Bituminous Coal Mining	**2.5**	2.6	—3.8	2.6	2.7	—3.7	2.6	2.7	—3.7
Other Mining & Quarrying	**2.5**	2.7	—7.4	2.8	3.0	—6.7	2.8	3.0	—6.7
Contract Construction	**20.0**	25.0	—20.0	24.4	29.5	—17.3	26.4	31.5	—16.2
Manufacturing	**92.0**	88.7	3.7	94.2	90.5	4.1	94.6	91.1	3.8
Durable Goods	**62.1**	60.2	3.2	63.1	61.2	3.1	63.5	61.8	2.8
Primary Metals	**3.5**	2.7	29.6	3.4	2.4	41.7	3.3	2.6	26.9
Fabricated Metals & Machinery, Exc. Elec.	**17.3**	18.0	—3.9	17.8	18.7	—4.8	18.1	19.1	—5.2
Electrical Equipment & Supplies	**7.5**	7.9	—5.1	8.2	8.6	—4.7	8.2	8.6	—4.7
Transportation Equipment	**16.6**	14.9	11.4	16.4	14.7	11.6	16.4	14.6	12.3
Other Durable Goods	**17.2**	16.7	3.0	17.3	16.8	3.0	17.6	17.0	3.5
Non-Durable Goods	**29.9**	28.5	4.9	31.1	29.7	4.7	31.1	29.8	4.4
Food & Kindred Products	**10.1**	9.5	6.3	10.9	10.3	5.8	10.9	10.3	5.8
Textile & Apparel Products	**5.5**	5.5	0.0	5.8	5.8	0.0	5.7	5.8	—1.7
Chemical & Petroleum Products	**3.6**	3.4	5.9	3.6	3.4	5.9	3.6	3.4	5.9
Other Non-Durable Goods	**10.7**	10.2	4.9	10.8	10.3	4.9	10.8	10.3	4.9
Trans., Comm., Pub. Util.	**37.6**	36.9	1.9	38.8	37.9	2.4	38.6	37.7	2.4
Railroad Transportation	**2.7**	3.1	—12.9	2.8	3.2	—12.5	2.9	3.2	—9.4
Other Transportation	**20.3**	18.6	9.1	21.1	19.2	9.9	20.8	18.9	10.1
Comm., & Elect., Gas & Pipeline	**14.6**	15.2	—3.9	14.9	15.5	—3.9	14.9	15.6	—4.5
Trade	**150.4**	150.4	0.0	159.2	159.8	—0.4	156.7	157.2	—0.3
Wholesale Trade	**34.5**	34.5	0.0	36.0	36.2	—0.6	35.9	36.1	—0.6
Retail Trade	**115.9**	115.9	0.0	123.2	123.6	—0.3	120.8	121.1	—0.2
Building Materials	**5.1**	4.9	4.1	5.3	5.1	3.9	5.3	5.2	1.9
Food Stores	**22.0**	21.4	2.8	22.9	22.4	2.2	22.6	22.1	2.3
Automotive Dealers & Service Stations	**13.3**	13.4	—0.7	13.6	13.7	—0.7	13.8	13.9	—0.7
Eating & Drinking Places	**36.4**	36.6	—0.5	38.0	38.2	—0.5	37.8	37.7	0.3
Other Retail	**39.1**	39.7	—1.5	43.5	44.2	—1.6	41.4	42.1	—1.7
Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate	**33.8**	33.2	1.8	33.9	33.3	1.8	33.7	33.1	1.8
Services	**149.7**	141.2	6.0	149.9	141.6	5.9	148.5	141.1	5.2
Hotels & Other Lodging Places	**10.2**	10.2	0.0	9.8	9.8	0.0	9.1	8.8	3.4
Personal Business Services & Amusements	**53.5**	49.1	9.0	54.3	49.9	8.8	53.2	50.2	6.0
Medical & Other Health Services	**41.2**	38.3	7.6	40.4	37.6	7.4	40.2	37.3	7.8
Educational Services & Nonprofit Organ.	**32.5**	31.8	2.2	32.9	32.2	2.2	33.3	32.7	1.8
Legal & Miscellaneous Services	**11.0**	10.5	4.8	11.0	10.5	4.8	11.0	10.5	4.8
Agricultural Services	**1.3**	1.3	0.0	1.5	1.5	0.0	1.7	1.6	6.2
Government	**140.9**	142.2	—0.9	142.7	143.6	—0.6	143.3	143.6	—0.2
Federal Government	**38.8**	39.9	—2.8	39.3	40.1	—2.0	39.3	39.7	—1.0
U.S. Federal Defense	**21.7**	22.9	—5.2	22.1	23.1	—4.3	22.2	23.2	—4.3
Other Federal Government	**17.1**	17.0	0.6	12.6	17.0	—25.9	17.2	16.6	3.6
State Government	**37.5**	38.4	—2.3	37.6	38.5	—2.3	38.3	39.0	—1.8
State Education	**21.0**	21.2	—0.9	20.9	21.2	—1.4	21.5	21.7	—0.9
Other State Government	**16.5**	17.2	—4.1	16.7	17.4	—4.0	17.0	17.3	—1.7
Local Government	**64.6**	64.0	0.9	65.8	65.1	1.1	65.7	64.9	1.2
Local Education	**42.2**	41.4	1.9	42.4	41.6	1.9	42.3	41.5	1.9
Other Local Government	**22.4**	22.6	—0.9	23.3	23.5	—0.9	23.3	23.5	—0.9
Labor—Management Disputes	**0**	0	—	0	0	—	0	0	

Note: Labor disputes are added into civilian labor force totals, but are excluded from nonagricultural payroll job totals.
f = forecast, p = preliminary, r = revised.
Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services. Prepared in conjunction with U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE 3. EMPLOYMENT STATUS OF UTAH'S POPULATION AND NONAGRICULTURAL JOBS BY INDUSTRY
(Numbers in Thousands, Seasonally Adjusted)

	Jan. '88 (f)	Jan. '87	% Change	Dec. '87 (p)	Nov. '87 (r)	Oct. '87	Sept. '87	Aug. '87	July '87	June '87	May '87
TOTAL POPULATION[1]	**1,684.0**	1,672.0	0.7	1,683.0	1,682.0	1,681.0	1,680.0	1,679.0	1,678.0	1,677.0	1,676.0
Civilian Noninstitutional Population 16 Years & Older[1]	**1,125.8**	1,113.8	1.1	1,124.8	1,123.8	1,122.8	1,121.8	1,120.8	1,119.8	1,118.8	1,117.8
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	**777.4**	775.9	0.2	757.7	752.5	746.0	745.7	750.4	752.3	755.9	762.7
Participation Rate	**69.1**	69.7	0.0	67.4	67.0	66.4	66.5	67.0	67.2	67.6	68.2
TOTAL EMPLOYED PERSONS	**732.2**	724.6	1.0	714.1	709.8	703.8	700.6	701.5	703.7	706.9	711.3
Employment Ratio[2]	**65.0**	65.1	0.0	63.5	63.2	62.7	62.5	62.6	62.8	63.2	63.6
UNEMPLOYED PERSONS	**45.2**	51.2	—11.8	43.6	42.7	42.2	45.0	48.9	48.7	49.0	51.4
Unemployment Rate	**5.8**	6.6	0.0	5.7	5.7	5.7	6.0	6.5	6.5	6.5	6.7
NOT IN THE LABOR FORCE	**348.4**	337.9	3.1	367.1	371.3	376.8	376.1	370.4	367.5	362.9	355.1
NONAGRICULTURAL JOB INDEX[4]	**130.9**	131.2	—0.2	131.8	131.8	131.8	131.7	131.3	133.7	133.2	133.4
NONAGRICULTURAL JOBS[5]	**646.4**	639.7	1.0	639.1	638.5	638.2	640.6	639.7	639.9	642.2	644.8
Mining	**7.6**	7.4	3.3	8.5	8.5	8.4	8.1	8.2	8.2	8.1	8.5
Contract Construction	**22.7**	28.4	—20.0	24.7	25.2	25.6	26.4	27.5	27.9	28.1	28.7
Manufacturing	**93.8**	90.4	3.8	93.3	93.3	93.0	93.0	94.0	93.8	93.1	93.5
Durable Goods	**63.2**	61.3	3.2	62.4	62.6	62.7	62.8	63.8	63.7	63.3	63.5
Nondurable Goods	**30.5**	29.1	4.9	30.8	30.7	30.3	30.1	30.2	30.1	29.8	30.0
Trans., Comm., & Publ. Util.	**38.4**	37.7	1.9	38.3	38.2	37.9	37.6	37.3	37.5	37.7	37.2
Trade	**154.0**	154.0	—0.0	152.7	152.6	153.4	154.7	156.3	156.2	155.9	156.5
Wholesale	**35.2**	35.2	—0.0	35.6	35.6	36.0	36.2	36.3	36.4	36.3	36.4
Retail	**118.8**	118.8	—0.0	117.1	117.0	117.4	118.5	120.0	119.8	119.6	120.1
Finance, Ins., & Real Est.	**34.6**	34.0	1.8	35.6	33.3	33.3	33.5	33.7	34.0	34.0	34.1
Services	**153.5**	144.7	6.0	146.9	146.2	145.7	145.3	144.4	144.8	144.1	142.9
Government	**141.8**	143.1	—0.9	141.4	141.3	140.8	142.1	138.2	137.5	141.0	143.4
Federal	**39.5**	40.6	—2.7	39.8	39.7	39.3	39.3	39.5	39.1	39.2	39.9
State	**37.2**	38.1	—2.3	37.0	37.1	36.7	37.8	36.9	36.6	37.2	37.6
Local	**65.0**	64.4	0.9	64.7	64.5	64.9	65.0	61.8	61.8	64.6	65.9

[1] Figures represent estimated trends; not seasonally adjusted.
[2] Represents the employed portion of the population, 16 years and older, by place of residence.
[3] Includes individual nonagricultural proprietors, unpaid family workers, and employees of private hoseholds.
[4] Base year 1977 = 100.
[5] Includes full- and part-time jobs, including multiple jobs held by the same person by place of work.
f = forecast, p = preliminary, r = revised.
Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services.

TABLE 4. DISTRIBUTION OF NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT BY SEX, AND PRODUCTION WORKERS, BY INDUSTRY, IN UTAH
(Employment in Thousands)

	Male			Female			Production Workers	
	Dec. 1987(p)	% Change from Dec. '86	% Distribution	Dec. 1987(p)	% Change from Dec. '86	% Distribution	Dec. 1987(p)	% of Industry
TOTAL	**364.4**	0.5	100.0	**286.9**	1.6	100.0	**NA**	NA
Mining	**7.8**	2.6	2.1	**0.6**	20.0	0.2	**6.6**	78.6
Contract Construction	**22.0**	—17.3	6.0	**2.4**	—17.2	0.8	**18.1**	74.2
Manufacturing	**64.6**	4.2	17.7	**29.6**	2.4	10.3	**61.6**	65.4
Durable Goods	**45.3**	3.9	12.4	**17.8**	1.1	6.2	**40.3**	63.9
Nondurable Goods	**19.3**	4.9	5.3	**11.8**	4.4	4.1	**21.3**	68.5
Transportation, Commun., & Pub. Util.	**27.2**	3.0	7.5	**11.6**	0.9	4.0	**28.3**	72.9
Total Trade	**84.6**	0.7	23.2	**74.6**	—1.6	26.0	**142.1**	89.3
Wholesale Trade	**25.5**	—2.3	7.0	**10.5**	4.0	3.7	**30.9**	85.8
Retail Trade	**59.1**	2.1	16.2	**64.1**	—2.4	22.3	**111.2**	90.3
Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate	**14.0**	4.5	3.8	**19.9**	0.0	6.9	**26.1**	77.0
Services	**71.2**	8.5	19.5	**78.7**	3.6	27.4	**114.5**	76.4
Total Government	**73.0**	—5.1	20.0	**69.5**	3.9	24.2	**NA**	NA
Federal Government	**23.7**	—8.8	6.5	**15.5**	9.9	5.4	**NA**	NA
U.S. Department of Defense	**15.5**	—4.9	4.3	**6.6**	—2.9	2.3	**NA**	NA
Other Federal Government	**8.2**	—15.5	2.3	**8.9**	21.9	3.1	**NA**	NA
State Government	**17.0**	—5.0	4.7	**20.6**	—0.5	7.2	**NA**	NA
State Education	**11.5**	—3.4	3.2	**9.4**	1.1	3.3	**NA**	NA
Other State Government	**5.5**	—8.3	1.5	**11.2**	—1.8	3.9	**NA**	NA
Local Government	**32.3**	—2.1	8.9	**33.4**	4.0	11.6	**NA**	NA
Local Education	**17.2**	—0.0	4.7	**25.2**	3.3	8.8	**NA**	NA
Other Local Government	**15.1**	—4.4	4.1	**8.2**	6.5	2.9	**NA**	NA

p = preliminary.
Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services.

TABLE 5. LABOR FORCE AND EMPLOYMENT IN UTAH'S METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS
(Numbers in Thousands)

	Salt Lake - Ogden[1]				Provo - Orem[2]			
	Jan. '88(f)	Jan. '87	% Chg.	Dec. '87(p)	Nov. '87(r)	Jan. '88(f)	Jan. '87	% Chg.	Dec. '87(p)	Nov. '87(r)
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	**502.2**	503.5	—0.3	513.5	507.2	**100.8**	99.5	1.3	100.7	100.2
Employed	**472.0**	471.3	0.1	485.2	480.8	**94.4**	90.5	4.3	95.3	94.9
Unemployed	**30.2**	32.2	—6.2	28.3	26.4	**6.4**	9.0	—28.9	5.4	5.3
Percent of Labor Force	**6.0**	6.4	0.0	5.5	5.2	**6.3**	9.0	0.0	5.3	5.3
Total Nonagricultural Jobs	**440.4**	436.8	0.8	454.4	454.3	**73.5**	72.3	1.7	76.2	76.2
Mining	**2.6**	2.3	13.0	2.9	2.9	**0.0**	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Contract Construction	**14.1**	18.1	—22.1	17.3	18.9	**1.8**	2.3	—21.7	2.3	2.4
Manufacturing	**62.0**	60.5	2.5	63.4	63.6	**10.4**	10.0	4.0	10.5	10.6
Durable Goods	**42.7**	42.1	1.4	43.6	43.8	**7.1**	6.8	4.4	7.1	7.2
Nondurable Goods	**19.3**	18.4	4.9	19.8	19.8	**3.3**	3.2	3.1	3.4	3.4
Transp., Commun., & Pub. Util.	**28.9**	28.4	1.8	29.8	29.7	**2.6**	2.6	0.0	2.6	2.6
Total Trade	**110.7**	110.7	0.0	117.6	115.9	**15.1**	15.2	—0.7	16.6	16.2
Wholesale Trade	**29.5**	29.5	0.0	31.0	31.0	**1.8**	1.8	0.0	2.0	2.0
Retail Trade	**81.2**	81.2	0.0	86.6	84.9	**13.3**	13.4	—0.7	14.6	14.2
Finance, Insurance, & Real Est.	**27.6**	27.1	1.8	27.7	27.7	**2.3**	2.3	0.0	2.4	2.3
Services	**101.5**	95.6	6.2	101.8	100.9	**28.1**	26.6	5.6	28.2	28.5
Total Government	**93.0**	94.1	—1.2	93.9	94.7	**13.2**	13.3	—0.8	13.6	13.6

[1] Includes Salt Lake, Davis, and Weber counties.
[2] Provo - Orem is Utah County.
Note: f = forecast, p = preliminary, r = revised. Detail may not add to totals because of independent rounding.
Forecast unemployment rates are advance estimates consistent with BLS approved procedures. Forecast rates should not be used for federal funding applications.
Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services. Prepared in conjunction with the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE 6. CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE AND COMPONENTS IN UTAH BY PLANNING DISTRICT AND COUNTY

Planning District and County	Not Seas. Adj. Unemployment Rate				Civilian Labor Force			Nonag. Wage and Salary Jobs		
	Jan.'88(f)	Dec.'87(p)	Nov. '87(r)	Jan.'87	Jan.'88(f)	Jan.'87	% Change	Jan.'88(f)	Jan.'87	% Change
State Total	**6.5**	5.8	5.5	7.4	**758,930**	758,280	0.1	**632,400**	625,300	1.1
Bear River	**4.8**	4.0	3.7	5.3	**46,100**	45,380	1.6	**38,360**	37,200	3.1
Box Elder	**4.2**	3.6	3.5	5.0	**16,890**	16,240	4.0	**14,770**	13,820	6.9
Cache	**5.1**	4.3	3.8	5.5	**28,530**	28,570	—0.1	**23,310**	23,110	0.9
Rich	**6.0**	4.1	4.4	7.0	**680**	570	19.3	**280**	270	3.7
Wasatch Front	**6.0**	5.5	5.2	6.5	**514,840**	516,340	—0.3	**451,030**	447,360	0.8
North	**6.6**	5.8	5.7	6.7	**152,620**	152,670	0.0	**111,760**	111,800	0.0
Davis	**5.5**	4.8	4.8	5.7	**76,240**	76,310	—0.1	**50,880**	51,160	—0.5
Morgan	**8.1**	6.8	7.0	8.4	**1,580**	1,620	—2.5	**860**	890	—3.4
Weber	**7.6**	6.9	6.6	7.7	**74,800**	74,740	0.1	**60,020**	59,750	0.5
South	**5.8**	5.4	5.0	6.4	**362,220**	363,670	—0.4	**339,270**	335,560	1.1
Salt Lake	**5.8**	5.4	5.0	6.3	**351,120**	352,420	—0.4	**329,600**	325,840	1.2
Tooele	**6.3**	7.0	5.9	9.3	**11,100**	11,250	—1.3	**9,670**	9,720	—0.5
Mountainlands	**6.7**	5.7	5.8	9.1	**113,770**	112,320	1.3	**83,440**	81,800	2.0
Summit	**6.4**	7.4	8.7	6.8	**8,800**	8,680	1.4	**7,760**	7,540	2.9
Utah	**6.3**	5.3	5.3	9.0	**100,760**	99,500	1.3	**73,690**	72,300	1.9
Wasatch	**15.1**	11.7	11.2	15.1	**4,210**	4,140	1.7	**1,990**	1,960	1.5
Central	**12.9**	9.1	8.1	14.8	**21,010**	21,360	—1.6	**13,280**	13,460	—1.3
Juab	**15.4**	13.7	11.9	22.0	**1,900**	2,080	—8.7	**1,350**	1,410	—4.3
Millard	**7.4**	6.8	5.9	8.9	**5,870**	6,020	—2.5	**3,510**	3,660	—4.1
Piute	**12.7**	11.8	13.0	12.5	**380**	360	5.6	**190**	190	0.0
Sanpete	**21.4**	10.9	9.6	22.3	**5,900**	5,870	0.5	**3,290**	3,250	1.2
Sevier	**9.3**	7.6	6.9	10.6	**6,110**	6,180	—1.1	**4,560**	4,570	—0.2
Wayne	**12.5**	11.4	11.8	17.5	**850**	850	0.0	**380**	380	0.0
Southwestern	**7.4**	6.1	6.1	7.6	**29,890**	29,380	1.7	**20,530**	20,220	1.5
Beaver	**6.9**	6.4	5.5	7.1	**2,040**	1,950	4.6	**1,290**	1,230	4.9
Garfield	**24.4**	17.5	11.4	24.9	**1,470**	1,420	3.5	**1,090**	1,060	2.8
Iron	**6.0**	5.3	5.8	6.6	**8,380**	8,390	—0.1	**6,440**	6,380	0.9
Kane	**14.2**	8.5	8.1	15.7	**2,280**	2,170	5.1	**1,160**	1,130	2.7
Washington	**5.5**	5.1	5.6	5.5	**15,720**	15,450	1.7	**10,550**	10,420	1.2
Uintah Basin	**12.7**	9.9	10.2	17.5	**14,560**	14,560	0.0	**10,420**	9,970	4.5
Daggett	**2.2**	2.3	5.6	4.6	**350**	350	0.0	**250**	250	0.0
Duchesne	**16.3**	12.6	13.0	22.8	**5,830**	5,380	8.4	**3,960**	3,430	15.5
Uintah	**10.6**	8.3	8.4	14.8	**8,380**	8,830	—5.1	**6,210**	6,290	—1.3
Southeastern	**11.2**	9.6	8.6	12.8	**18,780**	18,960	—0.9	**15,340**	15,320	0.1
Carbon	**9.0**	8.3	8.2	11.8	**8,620**	8,860	—2.7	**7,310**	7,250	0.8
Emery	**13.6**	12.1	9.8	15.6	**3,790**	3,990	—5.0	**3,470**	3,560	—2.5
Grand	**14.9**	12.2	9.5	15.6	**2,750**	2,580	6.6	**1,760**	1,760	0.0
San Juan	**11.5**	8.0	7.7	10.2	**3,620**	3,530	2.5	**2,800**	2,750	1.8

Note: f = forecast, p = preliminary, r = revised.
Forecast unemployment rates are advance estimates consistent with BLS approved procedures. Forecast rates should not be used for federal funding applications.
Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services. Prepared in conjunction with U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE 7. HOURS AND EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS IN SALT LAKE-OGDEN LABOR AREA

	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
	Dec.(p) 1987	Nov.(r) 1987	Dec. 1986	Dec.(p) 1987	Nov.(r) 1987	Dec. 1986	Dec.(p) 1987	Nov.(r) 1986	Dec. 1986
MINING	$510.94	$512.13	$502.10	43.3	43.0	40.2	$11.80	$11.91	$12.49
MANUFACTURING	400.57	408.10	389.54	41.0	41.6	40.2	9.77	9.81	9.69
Durable Goods	415.07	427.00	401.60	41.8	42.7	40.0	9.93	10.00	10.04
Nondurable Goods	364.65	362.94	359.31	39.0	38.9	40.6	9.35	9.33	8.85
TRADE	241.47	237.60	244.27	31.4	30.5	31.6	7.69	7.79	7.73
Wholesale Trade	424.20	404.09	412.12	40.4	39.5	39.4	10.50	10.23	10.46
Retail Trade	180.62	180.84	189.08	26.4	27.4	29.0	6.36	6.60	6.52
AVERAGE	310.36	315.68	308.70	34.6	34.5	35.0	8.97	9.15	8.82

Note: Average hours includes hours actually worked or remunerated. Average hourly and weekly earnings include incentive and premium pay. Data may be affected by labor disputes. p = preliminary. r = revised.
Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services. Prepared in conjunction with the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE 8. HOURS AND EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS IN UTAH

	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
	Dec.(p) 1987	Nov.(r) 1987	Dec. 1986	Dec.(p) 1987	Nov.(r) 1987	Dec. 1986	Dec.(p) 1987	Nov.(r) 1987	Dec. 1986
MINING	$616.80	$570.79	$617.53	43.9	40.8	42.5	$14.05	$13.99	$14.53
Metal Mining	520.15	517.60	572.15	40.7	40.0	41.4	12.78	12.94	13.82
Bituminous Coal Mining	800.65	700.83	714.44	47.8	42.5	42.4	16.75	16.49	16.85
MANUFACTURING	399.84	405.46	392.04	40.8	41.5	39.6	9.80	9.77	9.90
Durable Goods	420.58	431.46	404.64	41.6	42.3	39.4	10.11	10.20	10.27
Primary Metal Industries	581.40	607.67	576.35	45.6	47.4	42.1	12.75	12.82	13.69
Fabricated Metal Prod. & Mach.	416.79	412.55	368.93	43.1	42.4	37.8	9.67	9.73	9.76
Transportation Equipment	565.49	562.46	553.98	43.6	43.5	42.0	12.97	12.93	13.19
Nondurable Goods	360.77	356.00	367.88	39.3	40.0	39.9	9.18	8.90	9.22
Food & Kindred Products	327.75	343.61	354.50	37.5	41.2	40.7	8.74	8.34	8.71
Chemicals & Petroleum Products	524.03	537.18	564.56	41.1	42.0	42.9	12.75	12.79	13.16
TRADE	223.99	227.26	226.78	30.6	30.1	30.4	7.32	7.55	7.46
Wholesale Trade	397.72	399.36	399.19	39.3	38.4	38.2	10.12	10.40	10.45
Retail Trade	175.97	178.11	178.79	28.2	27.7	28.2	6.24	6.43	6.34
Food Stores	213.01	230.58	215.95	29.3	30.5	27.9	7.27	7.56	7.74
Other Retail	193.75	184.03	197.78	31.3	28.8	31.9	6.19	6.39	6.20
AVERAGE	311.88	317.06	304.51	34.5	34.5	34.1	9.04	9.12	8.93

Note: Average hours includes hours actually worked or remunerated. Average hourly and weekly earnings include incentive and premium pay. Data may be affected by labor disputes. p = preliminary. r = revised.
Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services. Prepared in conjunction with U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE 9. EMPLOYMENT SECURITY ACTIVITIES IN UTAH

	THIS YEAR			YEAR AGO		
	Forecast Jan. '88	Preliminary Dec. '87	Final Nov. '87	Final Jan. '87	Final Dec. '86	Final Nov. '86
Number of New Nonfarm Jobs Listed	8,883	7,065	7,687	6,235	5,073	5,520
Job Openings Unfilled Last Month	13,289	12,813	14,349	9,134	8,807	9,863
Total Number of Nonfarm Jobs Available	21,972	19,878	22,038	15,369	13,880	15,823
Number of New Applications for Jobs	9,913	6,957	8,127	9,296	6,524	7,621
Total Nonfarm Job Placements	7,798	7,020	8,161	5,381	4,844	5,631
Initial Claims (Key Week)	2,066	2,013	1,646	2,282	3,643	1,957
Weeks Claimed (Key Week)	15,851	11,254	9,174	14,706	15,805	12,818
Monthly Insured Unemployment Rate (Key Week)	2.69	1.87	1.51	2.17	2.78	2.14
Amount of Unemployment Compensation Paid	$7,979,000	$6,977,143	$4,697,081	$10,469,817	$8,832,608	$9,295,270

Note: All claims data include Regular UI, UCFE, and UCX, claims only.
Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services.

TABLE 10. CURRENT PRICE INDEXES — UNITED STATES
1967 = 100

Item	Index					% Change			
	Dec. '87	Nov. '87	Oct. '87	Sept. '87	Dec. '86	From Last Month	Dec. '86 to Dec. '87	Nov. '86 to Nov. '87	Oct. '86 to Oct. '87	Sept. '87 to Sept. '87
CONSUMER PRICES:										
ALL ITEMS (CPI-U[1])	**345.7**	345.8	345.3	344.4	331.1	**0.0**	4.4	4.5	4.5	4.3
Food and Beverages	**328.1**	326.7	326.9	326.4	317.0	**0.4**	3.5	3.3	3.6	3.6
Food at Home	**321.0**	319.0	319.9	319.8	310.2	**0.6**	3.5	2.9	3.6	3.5
Housing	**375.3**	374.9	375.2	375.4	362.1	**0.1**	3.6	3.6	3.4	3.2
Rent Residential	**297.2**	295.5	295.4	294.5	286.0	**0.6**	3.9	3.5	3.8	4.0
Fuel and Other Util.	**376.9**	378.2	381.3	389.8	371.0	**—0.3**	1.6	1.9	0.6	0.4
Medical Care	**472.9**	471.7	469.8	467.8	446.8	**0.3**	5.8	6.1	6.2	6.4
Apparel and Upkeep	**221.1**	226.4	226.3	222.2	210.9	**—2.3**	4.8	6.2	6.1	4.8
Transportation	**323.3**	324.1	321.9	320.4	304.8	**—0.2**	6.1	6.5	6.4	6.0
Gasoline	**309.8**	314.5	314.6	317.9	261.2	**—1.5**	18.6	20.5	19.8	17.5
Energy[2]	**370.4**	373.5	376.7	387.4	342.4	**—0.8**	8.2	9.3	8.1	7.4
PRODUCER PRICES:										
ALL COMMODITIES	**311.7**	311.9	311.4	310.4	298.1	**—0.1**	4.6	4.4	4.4	4.3
Finished Goods	**296.8**	298.1	298.2	296.7	289.9	**—0.4**	2.2	2.5	2.6	3.3
Intermediate Materials	**322.0**	321.3	320.0	318.9	305.0	**0.2**	5.6	5.4	5.0	4.2
Crude Materials	**301.3**	302.2	304.3	305.4	274.8	**—0.3**	8.8	8.2	9.8	10.9

[1] Consumer Price Index — All Urban Consumers.
[2] Energy is a special group index consisting of prices paid for the following: Fuel Oil, Coal, Bottled Gas, Electricity, Gasoline, and Motor Oil and Coolant. (It is not one of the components of the "All Items" as its subcomponents are already included.)
Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

NOTE: Beginning with the January 1988 Consumer Price Index (CPI), the reference base will be changed from 1967 = 100 to 1982-1984 = 100.

A previous and more important update to this series occurred a year ago. The Bureau of Labor Statistics of the U.S. Department of Labor calculates the CPI utilizing a monthly nationwide survey of retail prices of goods and services. In these calculations, expenditure weights are employed to reflect the relative importance of the various items being purchased by consumers. Effective January 1987 updated expenditure weights based on data from the 1982-1984 Consumer Expenditure Surveys were adopted into the CPI methodology.

Next month, the January 1988 CPI — including the updated expenditure weights — will be referenced to the new 1982-1984 = 100 base period.

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